

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.

Subscribers who fail to get The Ledger regularly will receive a copy of the paper at the end of the year.

WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!



"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the minds of the United States to the Labor of America than to open up the minds of the United States to the Labor of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Sound Money Democrats of Louisville will make the closing week of the campaign a hummer.

Taylor Brothers at Washington are selling 25 pounds granulated sugar for \$1 and 6 pounds Arbuckle coffee for \$1.

For a full assortment of Lime Fruit Tablets call at Ray's Drugstore next door to Postoffice. Telephone number 91.

Free-Trade and Agriculture.

Never was the blighting effects of Free-trade on agriculture so well exposed as in "Protection and Prosperity." After recounting the campaign of Mr. Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League, Mr. Curtis says:

After the Corn Laws were repealed, and the work of the League accomplished, it then threw off the mask and boldly announced to the world that if the farmers of England were unable to survive the competition of foreign countries, it was no fault of Free-trade, and they must perish. They had either obtained the influence of tenant farmers or had allowed their active opposition by false pretences, fallacies and deceptive arguments, as they had told them that the repeal of the Corn Laws was necessary to save the farmer himself from ultimate ruin, that Free-trade would raise the price of farm produce and that England could compete with any country in the world. In 1854, when the farmers of England were crying out against the impending ruin, the Anti-Corn Law League comes to the rescue again, but with an entirely different argument. It now announces a great, scientific truth, fundamental principle of economics, a law of nature, as will appear from the following quotation taken from "The Charter of the Nations," in which the Anti-Corn Law League gave the world its review of one phase of the Free-trade movement:

"In order to make out the beneficial influence of Free-trade on our agricultural interests, it is by no means necessary to prove that agriculture is at the present moment as profitable to those who are engaged in it as it was under our protective system. The permanent utility of the change to agriculture itself, may render inevitable a temporary diminution of profits. Measures which are in the highest degree beneficial to the bulk of a population, may for a time be anything but beneficial to particular sections of it. The immediate effects of Free-trade upon agriculture formerly protected, is to set their real value in the Nation, to ascertain whether they can profitably support themselves, without receiving their accustomed subsidy from the pockets of the people. As soon as they are exposed to competition, the persons engaged in them are obliged to tax their utmost resources, and apply to their development the highest amount of skill and energy. For a time the struggle may be hard, and less profits may be realized than on the old system, but if in a National point of view, such interests are worth cultivating, the foreigner will soon be driven from the market. If they are not worth cultivating they will soon become extinct, not for any reason, in such circumstances, to wish their perpetuation. Our agriculture is just now undergoing this wholesome ordeal, after ages of prescriptive right our farmers have to contend for existence. That command of the British market which they have hitherto secured by unjust laws they must now secure by superior energy, or abandon it to their rivals. But Free-trade is not to be blamed for this struggle. If smaller profits are for a time the result, it is not to be imputed as a fault to the change which has been brought about in our commercial system."

The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 34.

That the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism, has been so often stated in speech and writing that this proposition has become thoroughly familiar to the people of the United States. Mr. Bryan, indeed, denies it, and reiterates that free coinage means a "return to bimetalism." The "Handbook of Money," however, circulated as a silver Democratic campaign document, contains an appendix entitled "A Silver Basis," in which the following distinct avowal occurs on page 291:

"To all informed people a silver basis means simply the business of the United States done with silver dollars, or their paper representatives, and a premium on gold for foreign use—which would amount to a Tariff on imports from gold countries. If such an end could be reached—which is impossible—it would be the richest of blessings to the American people."

The author of this appendix goes on to explain how and why it would be a blessing. It would "release our gold from domestic use just so far as it could be done without the fall of prices below the European level. Every million or hundred millions of dollars so released would increase the money volume of Europe, and with it the returns for every one of our commodities sent to gold countries." He quotes with approval Judge Hillyer's pamphlet entitled "A Silver Basis," in which the United States is included in the list of Nations "using silver exclusively" if a free coinage act should be adopted.

It is true that he argues that this country cannot reach an exclusively silver basis. Why not? Because, as he asserts, "there can be no premium on gold under free coinage at 16 to 1." This is not only a pure assertion, unsupported by a scintilla of proof, but it is an assertion believed by the ablest financiers and economists to be contrary to the truth. The declaration that "the monetary demand upon" the two precious metals, "exceeding the supply, must necessarily hold them at a parity with each other," and the admission that there is no other reason for believing that both metals will continue to circulate here under a free coinage act, will be regarded by men who do not accept this declaration as true as a confession that silver monometallism is the ideal monetary system whose establishment is at heart desired by the logical and consistent friends of Bryan at the polls.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN CASE MR. BRYAN IS ELECTED.

What will happen should Mr. Bryan be elected?

He stands pledged to sell no more bonds to keep up the gold reserve to pay in silver the principal and interest on Government bonds, to redeem the outstanding paper money in silver, and to pass as speedily as possible a free coinage act.

What will the consequences be?

1—Since the gold in the Treasury will not suffice, by about \$300,000,000, to pay the greenbacks and Treasury notes the last \$300,000,000 outstanding must be paid in silver. Since our National Bank notes are redeemable in greenbacks, all of these must also fall to a silver basis. The election of Bryan will put this country on a free silver basis so soon as the gold reserve shall be exhausted, and without waiting for the passage of a free coinage act.

2—All debts, except where otherwise stipulated, will then be paid in silver. 3—In anticipation of this result foreign capitalists having money loaned out or balances due them here will, on the 5th of November, cable their American correspondents to call in loans and remit balances. These correspondents will make heavy drafts upon the banks and will be among the first at the National Treasury to draw gold, which alone can be used in making foreign remittances. 4—In order to meet this drain upon their cash balances the banks will be

compelled to collect monies due them from their customers.

5—Moreover, since the principal and interest of United States bonds will then be payable in silver, as well as all dividends on stocks, foreigners will dispose largely of their holdings in both of these classes of securities, and thus compel still further large remittances of gold abroad.

6—The example set them by foreigners will be followed by all American creditors who prefer gold to silver dollars (including those who advocate the free coinage of silver but make their own mortgages, leases and notes payable in gold.) If gold cannot be obtained from the Treasury they will buy sterling exchange or exchange on Canada, thus compelling further exports of gold.

7—The enormous demand for money thus created will bring on a stringency in the money market, which will be the occasion, not merely of litigation, but of a general run upon the banks.

8—In the cities, where combined action is possible, the banks will suspend. The country banks, although solvent, unless they can devise some practicable method of suspension of payments, will fail.

9—Gold will go to a premium and be exported or hoarded.

10—The disappearance of all our gold and the drop in the value of silver and of paper redeemable only in silver will contract the currency to one-third its present volume. According to Circular No. 138 of the U. S. Treasury Department, page 27, the stock of money in the United States July 1st, 1906, was made up of three items: 1—\$990,100,000, all of which will disappear under the operation of a

free coinage act; 2—\$235,500,000 silver, which will immediately shrink to its bullion value of one-half; 3—\$883,900,000 uncovered paper, which will also, when redeemable in depreciated silver, lose half its value. The value of the currency left will be \$504,450,000, and the amount of silver required to replace the deficit occasioned by a change in the standard of valuation will be \$1,104,350,000.

11—The immediate effect will be a general decline in the prices of all commodities. Everything in the country will be for sale, in order to get ready money, and there will be few buyers. Speculators will enrich themselves by purchasing at panic prices.

12—In the general crash all factories will be closed and all mills stopped.

13—With no wages coming in, laborers, mechanics, miners and factory hands will be unable to buy farm products, and the farmer will suffer with the rest of the community. When a flood devastates the lowlands adjacent to a river the high water mark on the trees in the river bottom stands at the same level on every tree, regardless of its name or size.

14—The farmer will take the additional risk of having all mortgages paid due and all mortgages in default called in and foreclosed. The only bidders will be the mortgagees, and the owners of the estates in real estate will be largely wiped out.

15—Since all railroads and other corporations must take their pay in silver, and those having gold mortgages must buy gold at a premium, all stocks having a gold mortgage ahead of them will shrink enormously in value and be practically unsalable.

16—The strongest banks, being thus unable to realize upon their assets, will be in danger of collapse, in spite of any combination which they may be able to make.

17—Foreign importations will cease, and the Government will be without adequate income to pay its current expenses.

18—The disaster which will thus overtake all classes of the community, and which the country is a common rule, will probably prevent the passage of any free coinage act, so that the sufferers from this needless panic will reap no reward in the end from their sacrifices.

19—But even if a free coinage act should be passed, it cannot take effect without long delay; first, the delay in legislation; then the delay in order to create new mints and put them in operation; or, if Treasury notes are issued instead, the delay in printing them; besides they cannot be issued until the bullion required to secure them shall have been mined or imported and deposited in the Treasury.

20—While waiting for the new supply of money to take the place of that which will have been lost to circulation, the farmer will lose his land, and the workman his situation and employment; the farmer will have to take for his product, and the mechanic for his labor, any price that may be tendered him, in order to avoid starvation. The fate of the farmer and workman will be the fate of all who depend upon these two factors in the social organism for their subsistence and prosperity. The interest of the employer and employee, of the buyer and the seller, of the debtor and the creditor, is after all a common interest. The sun, when it rises, lightens every one of them; when the sun of prosperity sets in night, all are alike in the darkness of a common calamity.

21—In short, Bryan's election would mean a worse calamity to the people of the United States than famine, pestilence or war.

Mr. Bryan admits that the first effect of his success at the polls would be a panic, but justifies his course by saying: "When you come before us and tell us that we will disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests." And again: "When the country is in a deplorable condition, it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity." The recklessness of the experiment which is his ignorance of finance he proposes to try, is criminal recklessness. What patriot, what man, with a due regard for his own interest and that of his family, will cast a ballot to give him the chance to try it? Upon that man's head will be his share of the responsibility for all that will follow.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by J. James Wood, Druggist.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

APPOINTMENTS FOR REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.



[County Chairmen and others are respectfully requested to send lists of appointments for Public Speaking throughout this section, for publication in this column.—Ed. LAMAR.]

The gentlemen named below will speak at the places and dates given:

THOMAS A. DAVIS.
Fairview—Tuesday, October 27th, 9 p. m.
Missville—Tuesday, October 27th, 9 p. m.

HON. JAMES H. HOYT.
Mayville—Wednesday, October 28th.

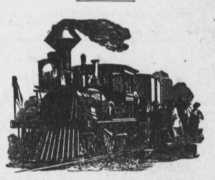
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS L. HOYT as a candidate for Sheriff at the November election, 1907, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

RIDING ON THE RAIL!

What the Great Steel Highways Offer to Travelers.



663 55 to City of Mexico and Return.
On November 10th and 11th the Iron Mountain Route will have on sale from Cincinnati round trip excursion tickets to City of Mexico at rate of \$50.00, account Pan-American Medical Congress, with full return limit of December 31st. Tickets will be sold from other points at proportionately low rates. Descriptive books, railway guides and full information will be mailed on application to N. R. Swarwick, Agent, 317 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHICAGO AND OHIO.

East	No. 10-10:00 a. m.	No. 2-2:00 p. m.
West	No. 11-11:00 a. m.	No. 3-3:00 p. m.
East	No. 12-12:00 p. m.	No. 4-4:00 p. m.
West	No. 13-1:00 p. m.	No. 5-5:00 p. m.
East	No. 14-2:00 p. m.	No. 6-6:00 p. m.
West	No. 15-3:00 p. m.	No. 7-7:00 p. m.
East	No. 16-4:00 p. m.	No. 8-8:00 p. m.
West	No. 17-5:00 p. m.	No. 9-9:00 p. m.

"Daily," "Daily except Sunday," "P. M. V. Limited No. 1 arrives at Washington 6:00 a. m., Baltimore 6:30 a. m., Philadelphia 10:30 a. m., New York 12:30 p. m. P. M. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati 5:45 p. m., Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington 12:30 p. m., New York 6:00 p. m. Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives at Cincinnati at 10:00 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Car Service to Richmond at 10:00 p. m. on Saturdays. Dining cars direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.
No. 1, 2 and 3 do not stop between May and Newburg.
Trains 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 stop at the Chicago Hotel for passengers.
For full information and rates to all points West, North and South, call on J. B. LORAN, Southern Passenger Agent, Huntington, W. Va.

KENTUCKY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

FRANKFORT, GEORGETOWN, CARLSLE, MAYSVILLE.

Read Down. VIA PARIS AND K. C. Read Up.

A. M. P. M.	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Frankfort	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
Paris	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15
Mayville	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30

Four daily trains through cars into New York City without transfer or transfer, landing passengers in the Great Central Station, Forty-second street; only through car line to Boston, and only running solid trains to Cleveland, and 6 miles shorter.

"Daily," "Except Sunday," "Sunday only," "Through Trains."

Only line running solid trains between Cincinnati and St. Louis with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars. All classes of passengers carried on first-class equipment.

2 Western Expresses—If you are going West, North or South, write to J. B. LORAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 317 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O. He will quote you lowest rates and make arrangements for your tickets until you arrive at your destination. The H. and O. S. W. is the shortest, quickest and most comfortable route from the East and West, with no night changes of cars or trains. It is the only route that gives passengers going West of St. Louis first choice of seats and sleeping cars. The H. and O. S. W. is the shortest, quickest and most comfortable route from the East and West, with no night changes of cars or trains. It is the only route that gives passengers going West of St. Louis first choice of seats and sleeping cars. The H. and O. S. W. is the shortest, quickest and most comfortable route from the East and West, with no night changes of cars or trains. It is the only route that gives passengers going West of St. Louis first choice of seats and sleeping cars.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.

Leaves Mayville	6:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Arrives Cincinnati	7:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.

Leaves Mayville at 6:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.

VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, RAILWAY.

Ticket offices, N. W. corner Fourth and Vine, and Central Union Station, Third and Central Avenue, Cincinnati.

Only line through cars into New York City without transfer or transfer, landing passengers in the Great Central Station, Forty-second street; only through car line to Boston, and only running solid trains to Cleveland, and 6 miles shorter.

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Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR **BETTER**
BOX

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When men meet the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talks. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. Trouble is men take care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass. By and by overworked nature gets out of gear. The man who has no blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick and bilious headaches, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburns," pain and distress in the back, and all the troubles of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

FOUND: Wednesday morning on Second street, a
leaky robe. Owner can have same by call-
ing on Elmer Pierce at G. W. Geisel's. oct22:1w

Fatal Political Quarrel.
NEWCASTLE, Pa., Oct. 26.—Wm. Dyer and Wm. Clark talked politics. In a quarrel which resulted Clark pulled a long knife and disemboweled Dyer. One cut was nine inches long. The wounded man can not recover.

WHEAT—May, 35½c.
OATS—October, 17½c; December, 18½c; May,
11½c s.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct 24
CATTLE—No change in market.
EGGS—Good to choice medium and heavy,
\$1.00-1.07½; mixed, \$1.00-1.05; good to choice
lights, \$1.00-1.05.
SHEEP—Market unchanged.

Dr. J. H. SAMUEL,
(Ex-resident Surgeon Good Samaritan Hospital;
Ex-acting Superintendent Longview
Insane Asylum.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Third street, opposite
the Courthouse.
